CELOTEX

BRAND

INSULATING CANE BOARD

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, Illinois

The Celotex Corporation

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Index

• EXPERIENCE

World-wide experience, coupled with intensive research and field investigation, have made Celotex Products foremost in the insulation field. Every phase of the utilization of cane fibre and the application of insulation and acoustical correction have been carefully studied until today the products of this Corporation are of such nature as to inspire the complete confidence of Architect, Dealer, Builder, Decorator, and Owner. Installations have been made in over 500,000 buildings representing every type of construction.

• MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

The plant, located at Marrero, La., just across the Mississippi River from New Orleans, is in the heart of the sugar cane growing districts and strategically located with respect to economical transportation facilities by water and rail. More than one billion square feet of Celotex have been produced.

• DISTRIBUTION

Celotex is marketed nationally through lumber dealers. Stocks are maintained in all the principal centers and are available practically everywhere. Acousti-Celotex is applied by authorized contracting acoustical engineers.

• SERVICE

A Building Service Department is at the disposal of architects interested in the use of Celotex Products. Advice on special problems is always available. A competent Farm Department, in constant touch with agricultural conditions throughout the country, will furnish information upon request.

• CERTIFIED INSULATION — GUARANTEE

Celotex Cane Fibre insulating board is guaranteed by The Celotex Corporation to meet all the requirements of Commercial Standard CS 42-32 for fibre insulating board as issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

• ECONOMY

Celotex usually pays for itself through actual saving in fuel bills. An accurate comparison of walls and roofs as to their insulating value, and comparative fuel requirements is contained in the folder "Insulation Data," in which the same values and methods of computation are used as in the Guide of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

CELOTEX
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• THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

The thermal conductivity of Celotex has been established by many nationally known laboratories (U. S. Bureau of Standards, Armour Institute of Technology, and others), the average conductivity established by test in these laboratories being .33 B.t.u. per hour, per square foot, per degree F., per inch thickness.

• STRUCTURAL STRENGTH

Tests made by The University of Minnesota, The R. W. Hunt Company, and Columbia University show the distortion of a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Celotex sheathed wall under a thrust of 1600 lbs. (near the maximum strength of a wall sheathed horizontally with wood) to average 0.23 in. The distortion of a wood sheathed wall under similar tests averaged 4.88 in.

• FIRE RESISTANCE

Due to its high insulative value, light weight, and the absence of open joints, it retards the spread of fires.

• MANUFACTURE

Celotex is made from bagasse—the vegetable fibre waste of sugar cane after the sugar has been extracted. This fibre, in addition to its economic value and its practically limitless supply, is ideal for the fabrication of structural insulation board because the individual fibres are usually long, tough, and strong; and, even untreated, their normal resistance to deterioration assures extraordinary durability. Due to climatic conditions in Louisiana, the characteristics of Louisiana bagasse are not present in sugar cane fibre produced elsewhere.

During the processes of manufacture the cane fibres are cooked and repeatedly washed. The cooking dissolves all soluble matter and the washing removes it. The clean fibres are chemically treated (waterproofed) so that the entire board throughout its thickness is highly water resisting.

The clean cane fibres after Ferox processing and while still wet are felted or firmly interlaced and securely interwoven (without the addition of any adhesive) into continuous boards 12 ft. wide and over 1,000 feet long. The wet board passes through driers heated to 350° F. or more which not only dries the board but results in a **sterile product.** Careful technical control assures uniformly high quality.

• THE FEROX PROCESS

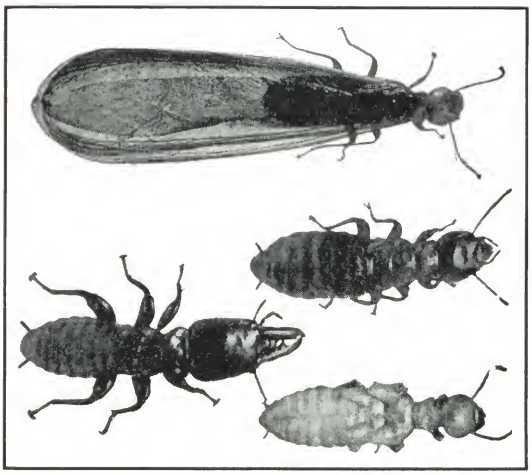
Toxic to Fungi and Termites (White Ants)

Ferox Process is the result of ten years of experimental research by the Celotex Research and Development Department and is patented in the United States and in foreign countries.

In this process the individual fibres, in their wet state and before formation into the board, are coated with a chemical complex which has proven toxic to fungi, termites, and similar cellulose destroying organisms. The chemical complex is **insoluble in water, non-volatile, odorless, permanent,** and in no way alters the physical properties, appearance, or utility of the finished products. It presents no hazards to human beings or domestic animals.

Ferox process treatment is integral—not a mere surface treatment. This outstanding feature has been added to **all Celotex Cane Fibre Products.**

WHAT IT IS . . . AND HOW IT IS MADE . . .



These offensive looking insects are Termites (White ants)—several times enlarged. These destructive pests attack cellulose containing materials as a source of food. They work with rapidity and thoroughness. Termites may enter a building at any exposed place—through a crack, for example—and begin their destructive work. Celotex is protected from such attacks by the exclusive Ferox Process [Patented].

CELOTEX THERMAL INSULATION PRODUCTS

• CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD

The original cane fibre insulation. Neutral gray-tan with two distinct surfaces—one side has a tapestry textured finish, the other a smooth sanded finish. Furnished also in colors Nos. 55-75-82 as described under **Tile Board.**

Sizes—4'x4', 4'x5', 4'x6', 4'x7', 4'x8', 4'x8½', 4'x9', 4'x9½', 4'x10', 4'x12'. **Thicknesses**—½ and 1 inch.

Uses—Furnishes insulation, at the same time structurally used as: sheathing under wood siding, stucco, masonry veneer, and shingles; as roof boarding under shingles, slate, tile, or similar rigid units; as exterior finish; as interior base for plastic paint and wall coverings; as interior finish.

• CELOTEX SHEATHING BOARD

A sturdy material combining extra insulation value and structural strength.

Sizes—4'x4', 4'x5', 4'x6', 4'x7', 4'x8', 4'x8½', 4'x9', 4'x9½', 4'x10', 4'x12'. (Also furnished in 6 or 8 ft. widths, not sanded.) **Thicknesses**—½, ¾, and 1 inch.

Uses—For use as an insulating sheathing, roof boarding, exterior finish.

• CELOTEX ORNAMENTS AND MOULDINGS

A number of attractive Mouldings and square and round Ornaments, made of Celotex, are available to make possible a finished artistic effect hitherto available only in ornamental plaster and carved wood. **Sizes of Ornaments:** 12"x12", and 16"x16", square. One 22" diameter, round. Mouldings range from ¾" cove to 6" pilaster to 9" border type. See page 11.

• CELOTEX LATH

A patented insulating plaster base. Long edges are ship-lapped and all edges are beveled to reinforce plaster against cracking and to eliminate unsightly lath marks. Tests made to determine the bond of gypsum plaster to Celotex show a holding power of 1000 lbs. per sq. ft.—stronger than that attained where plaster is applied over many other types of plaster base.

Size—18 x 48 inches. **Thicknesses**—½, ¾, and 1 inch.

Use—As a continuous insulating plaster base.

• CELOTEX TILE BOARD

Celotex Cane Fibre Board in units with beveled edges—a finished wall or ceiling material. Furnished with Type Double A reversible bevel joint in ½" thickness only, whereby either side can be exposed, thus offering the possibility of many unusual designs. Also furnished with other joints in ½", ¾", 1" thickness.

Sizes—6"x6", 6"x12", 8"x8", 8"x16", 12"x12", 12"x24", 16"x16", 16"x32", 16"x48", 18"x32", 18"x48", 24"x24", 24"x48".

Colors and Surface Textures—No. 53 Natural, one side Sanded, other side Tapestry Texture; No. 55 Natural Rippled and Sanded; No. 75 Light Brown Rippled and Sanded; No. 82 Ivory Smooth Finish.

Use—An attractive wall and ceiling treatment which is easily and quickly installed. Provides efficient insulation from heat, cold, and noise.

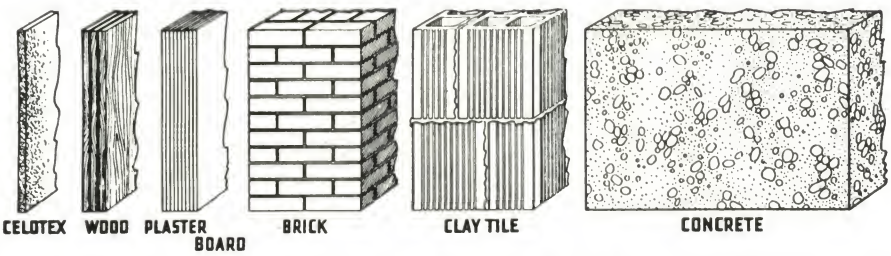
• CELOTEX FINISH PLANK

Made from selected Celotex Cane Fibre Board in special widths long edges beveled and beaded. Furnished with Type Double A, reversible bevel joint, an interlocking joint whereby either side can be exposed, offering the possibility of many unusual designs.

Colors and Surface Textures—Furnished in colors Nos. 53-55-75-82 as described under **Tile Board,** also No. 60, Mottled Brown, Tapestry Texture.

Sizes—6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 ins. wide x 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. long. **Thickness**—½ inch.

Use—For interior finish where either regular or random planking effect is desired. Provides efficient insulation.



The insulation value of 1" of Celotex is equal to three 1" wood boards; or nine ½" layers of plaster board; or a 15" wall of common brick; or a 16" clay tile wall; or a 36" concrete wall.

• CELOTEX ROOF INSULATION

Celotex Cane Fibre Board. For insulation over roof decks under built up roofing, slate, or tile.

Size—22 x 47 and 24 x 60 inches. 1/2 in. thick and multiples thereof up to 4 inches (8 ply).

• CELOTEX VAPORPROOFED ROOF INSULATION

Ferox treated Celotex, fabricated, dried, and edge coated with a film of high quality asphalt. While asphalt is still hot, a vaporproofing membrane is applied and all laps and folds securely sealed with hot asphalt. Each unit is cooled under pressure to assure permanent adhesion.

Size—22 inches by 47 inches. **Thickness**—1, 1 1/2, 2 inches, and multiples of 1/2 inch.

• CELOTEX VAPORPROOFED LOW TEMPERATURE INSULATION

Factory sealed, low density insulation. Comes encased in a vaporproofing, waterproofing covering. Has conductivity of 0.30 Btu. per inch thickness. Ample structural strength.

Sizes—18 x 36 inches, 18 x 18 inches, 9 x 36 inches. **Thicknesses**—1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4 inches or any multiple of 1/2 inch.

Uses—For severe cold storage requirements, including coolers, freezers, fruit and vegetable rooms, packing plants, breweries, creameries, fur storages, air conditioned spaces, general cold storage rooms, etc.

• CELOTEX FEROX INSULATING PROTECTION COURSE

Provides superior protection for membrane waterproofing and dampproofing on foundations, floors, bridges, tunnels, and reservoirs. **Size**—22 x 47 inches. **Thickness**—1/2 and 1 inch.

• CELOTEX ROCK-WOOL PRODUCTS

Made from carefully selected natural rock, melted in a furnace and blown into hair-like fibres by high pressure steam. The material is high in insulating efficiency, permanent, and incombustible.

Batts—Wall thick x 15 inches wide x 23 inches long. The batts are waterproofed during manufacture. They are pliable and easy to handle and install.

Loose Wool—For packing into open spaces.

Granulated Wool—For pouring into enclosed spaces.

OTHER CELOTEX PRODUCTS

• CELOTEX HARDBOARD

Rigid, tough, grainless, and moisture-resisting. Available tempered or untempered. **Sizes**—4'x2', 4'x3', 4'x4', 4'x6', 4'x8', 4'x9', 4'x10', 4'x12'. **Thickness**—1/10, 1/8, 1/4, 3/16 and 5/16 inch.

• CELOTEX HARDBOARD TILE (Tempered only)

A tempered fibre board, moisture-proof, permanent, and paintable. Impressions which are stamped into the board during manufacture mark the surface into a 4-in. square tile-like pattern. Readily takes enamel or lacquer finish.

Size—4'x12'. **Thickness**—1/8 or 3/16 inch.

• CELOTEX PANEL BOARD

A quarter-inch fibre product of strength, stiffness, moisture-resistance. **Sizes**—4'x1', 4'x2', 4'x3', 4'x4', 4'x6', 4'x8', 4'x9', 4'x10'. **Thickness**—Approximately 1/4 inch.

• CELOTEX STUDIO BOARD

A tough, integral fibre board with a light brown color, permanent and paintable. **Sizes**—4'x2', 4'x3', 4'x4', 4'x6', 4'x7', 4'x8', 4'x9', 4'x10', 4'x12'. **Thickness**—1/4 inch.

• C-X WALLBOARDS

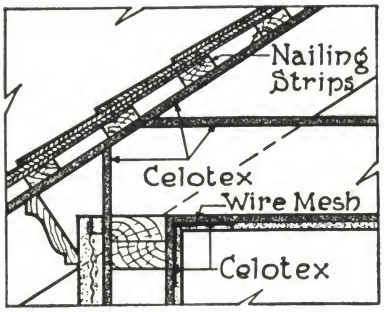
Orange Label—(Caliper thickness approximately .195). Dead level surface, both sides varnish sized to take all decorative treatments, particularly water color paint, widely used in display background work. **Sizes**—32 and 48 in. wide; 6 to 12 ft. long. 14 and 16 ft. lengths also furnished.

Blue Label—(Caliper thickness approximately .175). Pulp wallboard. Smooth, beater-sized surfaces. Serviceable for general wallboard uses. **Sizes**—32 and 48 in. wide; 6 to 12 ft. long.

Green Label—(Caliper thickness approximately .165). Utility pulp wallboard—one side stained green. Adaptable to every wallboard purpose. **Sizes**—48 in. wide; 6 to 12 ft. long.

CELOTEX
INSULATING CANE BOARD

DETAILS SHOWING APPLICATION OF CELOTEX TO FRAME CONSTRUCTION



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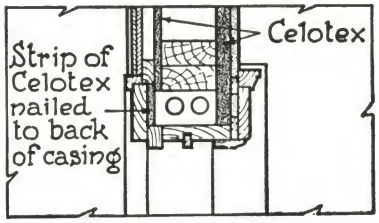

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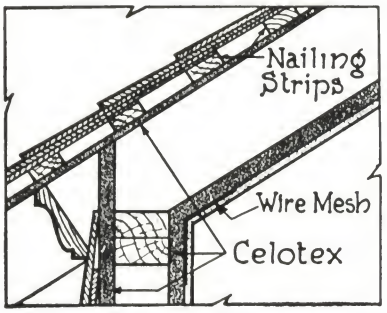

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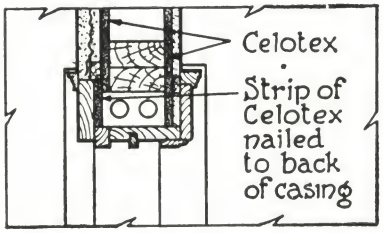

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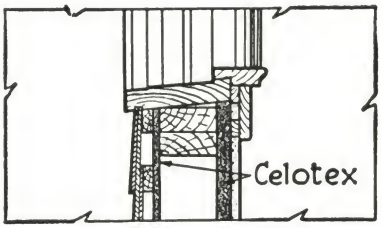
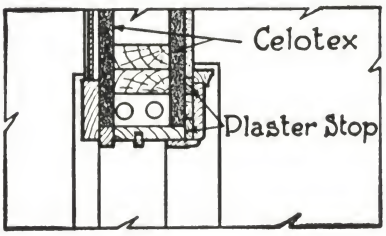


SILL

SHINGLES ON WOOD FRAMING.
½" Celotex Sheathing
1" Celotex Lath.



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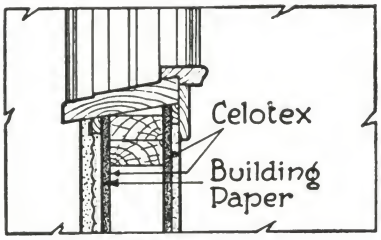

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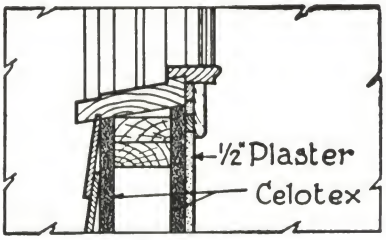

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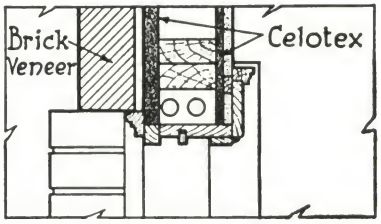

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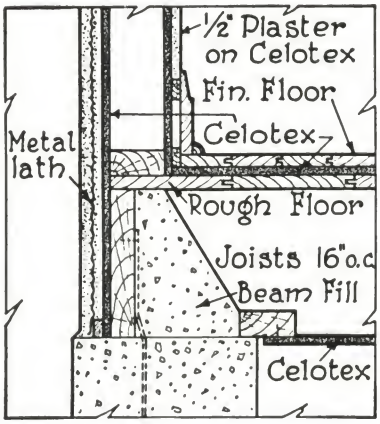
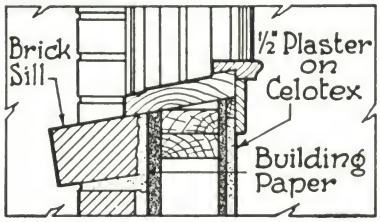
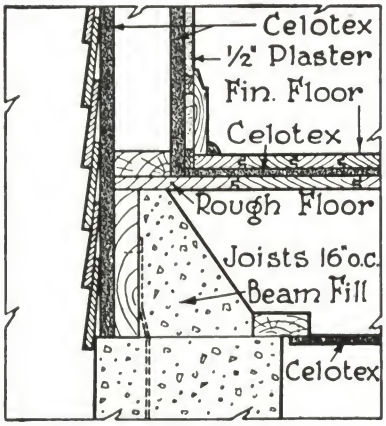


STUCCO ON WOOD FRAMING
½" Celotex Sheathing
½" Celotex Lath.



SILL

BRICK VENEER ON WOOD FRAMING
¾" Celotex Sheathing
½" Celotex Lath.



WOOD SIDING ON WOOD FRAMING
¾" Celotex Sheathing
1" Celotex Lath

APPLICATIONS OF CELOTEX

Celotex Building Board
Celotex Sheathing Board } Application As Sheathing and Exterior Finish

On Walls—As sheathing under wood siding, stucco, masonry veneer, and shingles laid over furring strips.

On Walls—As exterior finish.

On Roofs—As roof boarding under shingles, slate, tile, or similar rigid units which are laid over furring strips.

(1) Framing

All framing shall be 12 in. or 16 in. on center.

(2) Material

(Sheathing) (exterior finish) (and) (roof boarding) shall be Celotex Building Board or Celotex Sheathing Board. Boards shall be (½) (¾) (1) in. thick; 4 ft. wide by length best adapted.

The following *(wall) (and) (roof)* areas shall be covered:

Note: Here list and locate. If more than one thickness is used, list separately and the respective areas covered.

(3) Application

(3a) Moistening for Exterior Finish—Moisten and pile Celotex Building Board or Celotex Sheathing Board used for exterior finish one day before application. Moistening shall be accomplished by sprinkling lightly with a hose or sprinkling can or from a broom dipped into a pail of water. Remove boards from the pile just prior to nailing to the framing.

(3b) General—Insulation continuity shall be maintained. Apply Celotex with the length parallel with framing members. Boards shall be of sufficient length to completely span between sills and plates or other structural nailing members. Where intermediate end joints are necessary, provide 2x4 in. nailing headers cut in between framing members. All joints shall center over framing.

(3c) Spacing—Space boards ⅛ in. apart at all edges. At window and door frames bring Celotex in close contact with frame members.

Note: Celotex boards are ⅛ in. less than full theoretical dimensions to allow for spacing as above on standard framing 16 in. on centers.

(3d) Nails—

(1) Use standard ⅜ in. head 1½ in. galvanized roofing nails for ½ in. thick Celotex.

(2) Use 8d common nails for ¾ in. and 1 in. thick Celotex.

(3e) Nailing—First nail Celotex to intermediate framing members and then nail the edges. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6 in. apart. At all edges space nails 3 in. apart and ⅜ in. away from the edge. Drive nails until the heads are slightly below the Celotex surface.

(3f) Painting Exposed Exterior Finish—After proper sizing or priming, the surface should be given two coats of a good lead and oil paint. Painting should be done before battens or wood trim are applied over joints.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS—Application 1

Note: Provide for the following in other specification divisions when and where they apply.

Note: Celotex is not a nailing base.

(1A) Construction

Following the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce for all wood framing. All inner stud spaces shall be securely blocked off at plates and sills to prevent free circulation of air through such places.

(1B) Wood Siding

All joints shall butt over the center of a stud. Nail through Celotex to each stud using nails of sufficient length to pass through the Celotex and penetrate the stud at least 1 in.

(1C) Masonry Veneer

Masonry veneer shall be laid in the usual manner allowing not less than ½ in. space between the face of the Celotex and the back of the veneer.

Metal ties for masonry veneer shall be nailed through Celotex into the studs. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the Celotex and penetrate the framing studs at least 1 in.

(1D) Exterior Stucco

(a) Flashing—Flash over the head casings of all windows and doors with metal.

(b) Waterproof Building Paper—Cover all Celotex surfaces beneath exterior stucco with a continuous layer of asphalt coated waterproof paper.

(c) Self-furring Stucco Base—Self-furring stucco bases such as beveled wood lath and various forms of self-furring wire and expanded metal lath, shall be applied directly over Celotex and paper, nailing or stapling through the Celotex into the studs with standard penetration into the wood.

(d) Non-Furring Stucco Bases—

(d1) Provide 1x2 in. wood furring strips nailed vertically to each stud over Celotex and paper to form furring for metal lath stucco base. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the Celotex and penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

(d2) Metal furring, round steel rods, or galvanized crimped band iron shall be stapled or nailed through the Celotex into the studs with standard penetration into the wood. Metal lath stucco base shall be wired to the furring.

(1E) Furring Strips for Shingles, Etc.

(a) Provide 1x2 in. wood furring strips laid at right angles to framing members, over the Celotex, properly spaced to take shingles, slate, tile, and similar rigid wall and roof covering. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the Celotex and penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

(b) Over the Celotex, under the furring strips, apply a continuous course of *(specify brand and weight)* waterproof felt.

Note: Include the above under slate and tile roofing.

(c) Provide a 1 in. thick solid wood base over Celotex under all metal work, such as gutter aprons, valleys, hips, ridges, saddles, etc., to which to attach the metal in accordance with standard practice. Provide 2x4 in. headers spaced 16 in. o.c. cut in between rafters to form firm nailing for boards laid parallel with the rafters.

(1F) Battens and Wood Trim Over Exterior Finish

Apply battens and wood trim *(as detailed)* over Celotex with nails of sufficient length to pass through the Celotex and penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

APPLICATION No. 2—SPECIFICATIONS

Celotex Lath — Interior Plaster Base

(1) Framing

All framing shall be 12 in. or 16 in. on center.

(2) Material

Plaster base shall be Celotex Lath. Lath units shall be (1/2) (3/4) (1) in. thick, 18 in. wide x 48 in. long, with beveled edges and shiplapped joints, delivered to the building site in the original manufacturer's packages.

The following *(wall) (and) (ceiling)* areas shall be covered:

Note: Here list and locate. If more than one thickness is used, list separately and the respective areas covered.

(3) Application

(3a) General—Do not moisten lath units before application.

Apply lath with beveled edge side out with the length at right angles to the framing *(or furring)* members. End joints shall be staggered and centered over framing members.

Where piecing out is necessary, use only strips of Celotex. Accurately cut and fit lath around all electric outlet boxes, piping, etc.

(3b) Spacing—Bring edges together in moderate contact.

(3c) Nails—

(1) Use 1 1/8 in. long, blued special plasterboard nails with 15/64 in. heads for 1/2 in. thick Celotex Lath.

(2) Use 2 1/2 in. blued nails with 15/64 in. heads for 3/4 and 1 in. thick Celotex Lath.

(3d) Nailing—Nail lath units securely to each framing *(or furring)* members with 5 nails spaced uniformly approximately 3 in. apart.

Where units are applied to form curved surfaces, first nail at center or intermediate supports and spring to the contour of the framing.

(3e) Angle Reinforcement—All corners shall be reinforced with standard metal corner beads. All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced with standard expanded metal angle lath strips. Reinforcement shall be securely stapled over Celotex Lath.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS— Application 2

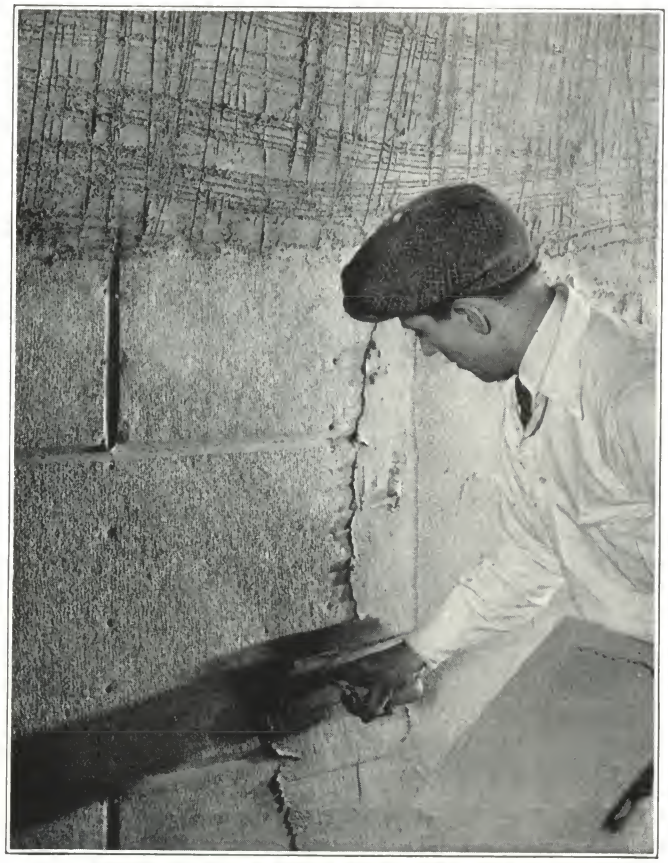
Note: Provide for the following in other specification divisions when and where they apply.

(2A) Construction

Follow the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce for all wood framing.

(2B) Furring

Fur all exterior masonry walls to receive Celotex Lath with *(1x2 in.) (specify)* furring strips set 12 in. or 16 in. o.c. accurately shimmed to a true, level plane. Secure substantially to masonry.



A Continuous Plastering Surface Is Provided by Celotex Lath

(2C) Grounds

Furnish and erect, substantially secured to framing members through the Celotex Lath, full 1/2 in. wood grounds for all interior wood trim.

Where 3/4 in. and 1 in. thick Celotex Lath units are used, add the necessary trim grounds on all door and window frames to compensate for this thickness plus full 1/2 in. of plaster.

(2D) Plastering

(a) Caution—Do not wet Celotex Lath before applying plaster.

(b) Inspection—Inspect nailing and notify lather of any portions of Celotex Lathing not adequately secured in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. See that all corners and angles are reinforced with metal corner beads accurately set to line with grounds and that all re-entrant angles are reinforced with expanded metal angle strips.

(c) Plaster—Use standard gypsum cement plaster or gypsum wood fibre plaster for scratch and brown coats mixed accurately in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Both scratch and brown coats shall be mixed to a wet consistency to allow for application with light trowel pressure and to facilitate darbying. Use any standard plaster finish over the brown coat, such as gypsum, lime, or lime gauged with gypsum mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Note: Lime plaster, lime gauged with gypsum, or gypsum plaster containing more than ten percent of lime, should not be used for scratch or brown coats.

(d) Application—Apply in three (3) coats to full 1/2 in. grounds in accordance with the plaster manufacturer's specifications. Surfaces shall be rodded to a true plane. All corners and angles shall be plumb and true. Wherever necessary, and particularly on ceilings, provide plaster screeds to insure an even, uniform 1/2 in. plaster thickness.

In applying the scratch coat of plaster it shall be carefully pressed into all beveled edges and joints to provide plaster reinforcement at these vital points.

If the brown coat becomes stiff and sets during darbying, wet down the surface to allow for darbying without undue pressure against the plaster surface.

Darby strokes shall be in the direction of framing members with the darby spanning two studs or joists.

(e) Ventilation — Provide adequate ventilation for the proper drying of the plaster.

Note: Due to the moisture-proof characteristics of Celotex Lath, all plaster moisture must be carried off by the air in contact with the exposed plaster surface.

(f) Heat — Provide adequate heat to prevent injury to fresh plaster by frost.

(2E) Electric Outlets

Where 3/4 and 1 in. thick Celotex Lath units are used, set electric outlet boxes to accommodate a full 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. thickness from face of stud or joist to face of plaster.

APPLICATION No. 3—SPECIFICATIONS

Celotex Building Board — Interior Finish

(1) Framing

(1a) Studs and joists shall be framed to conform accurately to the design of board spacing or paneling, set 12 in. or 16 in. o.c. Use additional studs, joists, and headers where necessary. Provide headers back of all wainscot caps, chair rails, baseboards, and other heavy wood trim.

(1b) Framing to receive Celotex used as interior finish, shall be straight and shall provide a true, even nailing base.

(1c) Provide *(1x2 in.) (specify)* furring strips set according to the design and on 12 in. or 16 in. centers, accurately shimmed to a true level plane. Secure substantially to solid masonry or wood base.

(2) Material

Interior finish shall be Celotex Building Board. Boards shall be (1½) (1) in. thick; 4 ft. wide by length best adapted.

The following *(wall) (and) (ceiling)* areas shall be covered:

Note: Here list and locate. If more than one thickness is used, list separately and the respective areas covered.

(3) Cutting and Fitting

Note: Celotex may be treated with battens and mouldings covering the joints or with exposed V-joints and grooves.

(3a) **Joints to be Covered**—Cutting may be done with a fine tooth saw, using a sharp blade, with rapid strokes and a minimum of pressure. Mouldings shall be *(wood) (metal) (Celotex) (specify width and thickness)*.

Note: Celotex mouldings are available in a variety of attractive designs which add greatly to the beauty of the Celotex interiors.

(3b) **V-Joints and V-Grooves**—Cuts, bevels and V-grooves shall be made with a special tool against a straight edge and shall be clean and true.

(4) Application

(4a) **Seasoning**—The Celotex boards shall be placed singly around the room and allowed to stand at least 24 hours before erection to allow adjustment to atmospheric conditions. In exceptionally dry weather, moisten the Celotex lightly and pile the boards 24 hours before erection.

(4b) **General**—Celotex shall be applied immediately prior to the erection of interior wood trim. Apply Celotex with the length parallel with framing members with the *(smooth face) (textured face)* exposed. All joints shall center over framing members.

(4c) **Spacing (Joints to be Covered)**—Space boards 1/8 in. apart at edges.

(4d) **Spacing (Exposed and V-Joints)**—Bring boards to a moderate contact. Do not force into place.

(4e) **Nails—**

(1) For ½ in. thick Celotex, use standard 1½ in. galvanized roofing nails with ⅜ in. heads where joints are covered with battens, mouldings, or wood trim. Use 1½ in. finishing nails where nailing is exposed.

(2) For 1 in. thick Celotex, use 6d common nails where joints are covered with battens, mouldings, or wood trim. Use 2 in. finishing nails where nailing is exposed.

(4f) **Nailing**—First nail Celotex to intermediate framing members and then nail the edges. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6 in. apart. At all edges space nails 3 in. apart and approximately ⅜ in. away from the edge.

Where nailing is exposed, drive finishing nails at an angle and set the heads neatly below the Celotex surface. Where nails are covered by battens, mouldings, or wood trim, drive nails until the heads are slightly below the Celotex surface.

(4g) **Mouldings, Battens and Trim**—Apply *(as detailed)* over Celotex with nails of sufficient length to pass through the Celotex and penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

Grill Room walls and ceiling are finished with Celotex Building Board and grooved overlays.

Celotex Building Board easily sawed or cut for accurate and close fitting for interior finish.

APPLICATION No. 4—SPECIFICATIONS

Celotex Building Board — Interior Base for Plastic Paint and Wall Coverings

(1) Framing

All framing shall be 12 in. or 16 in. on center.

(2) Material

Wall base shall be Celotex Building Board. Boards shall be (1/2) (1) in. thick, 4 ft. wide by length best adapted.

Note: Here list and locate. If more than one thickness is used, list separately and the respective areas covered.

(3) Application

(3a) Seasoning—The Celotex boards shall be placed singly around the room and allowed to stand at least 24 hours before erection to allow adjustment to atmospheric conditions. In exceptionally dry weather moisten the Celotex lightly and pile the boards 24 hours before erection.

(3b) General—Celotex shall be applied immediately prior to the erection of interior wood trim. Apply Celotex with the length parallel with framing members. Boards shall be of sufficient length to completely span between sills and plates or other structural nailing members. Where intermediate end joints are necessary, provide 2x4 in. nailing headers cut in between framing members. All joints shall center over framing members.

(c) Spacing—Space boards 1/8 in. apart at all edges. At window and door frames bring Celotex in close contact with frame.

Note: Celotex boards are 1/8 in. less than full theoretical dimensions to allow for spacing as above on standard 16 in. framing.

(3d) Nails—

(1) Use standard 3/8 in. head, 1 1/2 in. galvanized roofing nails for 1/2 in. thick Celotex.

(2) Use 6d common nails for 3/4 and 1 in. thick Celotex.

(3e) Nailing—First nail Celotex to intermediate framing members and then nail the edges. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6 in. apart. At all edges space nails 3 in. apart and 3/8 in. away from the edge. Drive nails until the heads are slightly below the Celotex surface.

(3f) Covering Joints—With coarse sandpaper rub down an area from 4 in. to 6 in. wide at the joints. Strip these joints with galvanized annealed wire mesh, 12 or 16 to the inch, bonding the screening to the Celotex with bonding cement. The wire mesh should not be nailed or tacked in place except when starting a joint and occasionally on ceiling strips to hold in place while applying cement. Hold one end of strip while the bonding cement is applied to the surface of the wire and pressed through the mesh with a 4 in. painter's scraping knife. Spread the bonding cement beyond the edges of the screen for not less than 1 in. so that the edge of the wire cloth will not show through the plastic paint finish. In bonding the wire over the joints, press firmly against the Celotex and fill mesh well with the bonding cement applied in the consistency of putty. Apply, similarly, a strip of wire cloth bent around all corners and re-entrant angles.

SUPPLEMENTARY SPECIFICATIONS—

Application 4

Note: Provide for the following in other specification divisions when and where they apply.

(3A) Construction

Follow the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce for all wood framing.

(3B) Furring

Fur masonry walls with **(1x2 in.) (specify)** furring strips set 12 in. or 16 in. o.c. accurately shimmed to a true, level plane. Secure substantially to masonry.

(3C) Electric Outlets

Set electric outlet boxes to finish flush with the face of the Celotex Building Board.

(3D) Application of Plastic Paint and Wall Coverings

Note: See page 12 for separate specifications—"The Decoration of Celotex."

Celotex joint stripped with galvanized annealed wire mesh, and bonded with bonding cement.

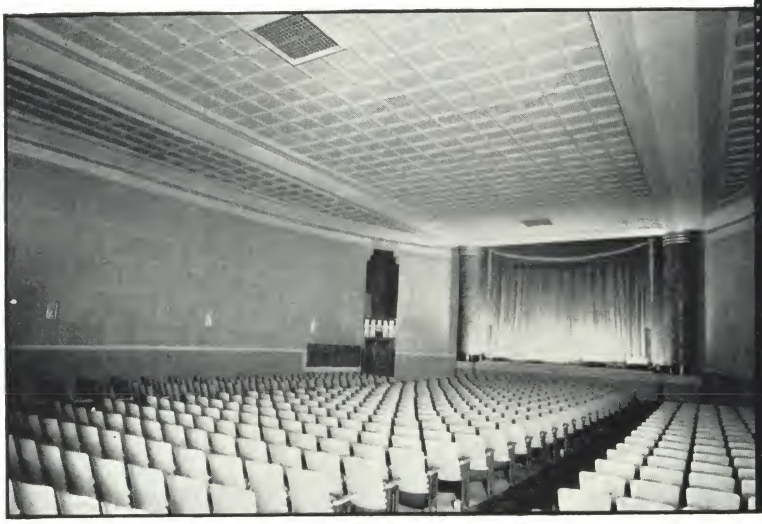
The interior of this church was modernized with Celotex Tile Board, for wainscoting, Celotex Finish Plank and grooved Celotex Building Board.

CELOTEX AS A MODERN INTERIOR FINISH

Celotex Building Board, distinctively grooved, used for walls and ceiling in this modern night club.

Modern living room with Celotex Finish Plank for walls and Celotex Building Board with Celotex Mouldings for ceiling.

Office finished with Celotex Building Board. Chromium mouldings and vertical pilasters the only decorations for the walls. Ceiling grooved in circular pattern.



Moving picture theatre has Celotex Tile Board on the walls and Celotex Building Board in a square pattern on the ceiling.

Celotex Building Board, Frieze and Mouldings are combined with unusual restraint in this modern bedroom.

APPLICATION No. 5—SPECIFICATIONS

Celotex Tile Board and Celotex Ornamental Tile — Interior Finish

(1) Base

Note: Select base best adapted to design and construction.

(1a) **Solid Wood Base**—Cover framing with 4 in., 6 in., or 8 in. wide, matched 25/32 in. thick, lumber to form a continuous level nailing base.

(1b) **Furring Strips**—Provide (1x2 *in.*) (*specify*) furring strips to conform accurately to the Celotex Tile design, 12 in. or 16 in. on centers. Shim where necessary to provide a true, level plane.

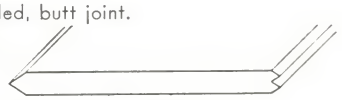
(1c) **Plaster Base**—Shall be tested level and solid.

(2) Materials

(2a) **Celotex Tile Board—**

Type A—All edges beveled, butt joint.

Type Double A—All edges beveled and interlocking; so tile are reversible.



Type B—All edges beveled, long edge ship-lapped.

Type C—Diagonal bevel joint.

Type D—Tongue and groove joint all edges, with bevel.

Sizes: 6x6 in., 6x12 in., 8x8 in., 8x16 in., 12x12 in., 12x24 in., 16x16 in., 24x24 in., 16x32 in., 18x32 in., 18x48 in., 24x48 in.

Thickness: 1/2 in., 3/4 in., or 1 in.

Note: Size, type of joint, and thickness to be indicated on details.

(2b) **Ornamental Celotex Tile**—Celotex Mouldings and Ornaments shall be in sizes and designs as indicated by number on the details.

Note: Ornamental tile of special design can be furnished where required.

(2c) The following (*wall*) (*and*) (*ceiling*) areas shall be covered:

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. For the best results, accurate, detailed elevations of walls and plans of ceilings showing disposition, size, and thickness of units, including ornamental tile, should be included in the drawings and referred to here.

(3) Cutting and Fitting

All cutting and fitting shall be done in a neat, workmanlike manner. Where joints are not exposed, cutting may be done with a fine tooth saw, using a sharp blade with rapid strokes and a minimum of pressure. Where joints are exposed, cut with a sharp linoleum knife or special tool against a straight edge.

(4) Application

Note: May be by cementing and nailing over plaster base or by nailing over wood or plaster.

(4a) **General**

(1) **Celotex Tile Board** (*and Celotex Mouldings and Ornaments*) shall be laid in exact accordance with the detail drawings.

(2) Type B Celotex Tile Board shall be applied with long edges at right angles to furring strips.

(4b) **Spacing**—Bring units to a moderate contact. Do not force into place.

(4c) **Adhesive**—For cementing tile to plaster use Celotex Adhesive or other approved adhesives.

(4d) **Nails**—Use casing or finishing nails, 1 1/2 in. for 1/2 in. Celotex, 1 3/4 in. for 3/4 in. Celotex, and 2 in. for 1 in. Celotex.

Note: Zinc-coated nails are recommended where high humidities are prevalent.

(4e) **Cementing Over Plaster.**

Note: Advocated in better class of work.

Apply spots of adhesive to the back surface near each corner with additional spots approximately 10 in. apart on large tile. Exercise care to prevent adhesive from appearing on the exposed finished side. Press the tile into position, level and true, and nail tiles in position with one or two nails at each corner and additional nails as required for large tile. Set heads neatly below the Celotex surface.

Note: Use the above method only where the plaster is sound.

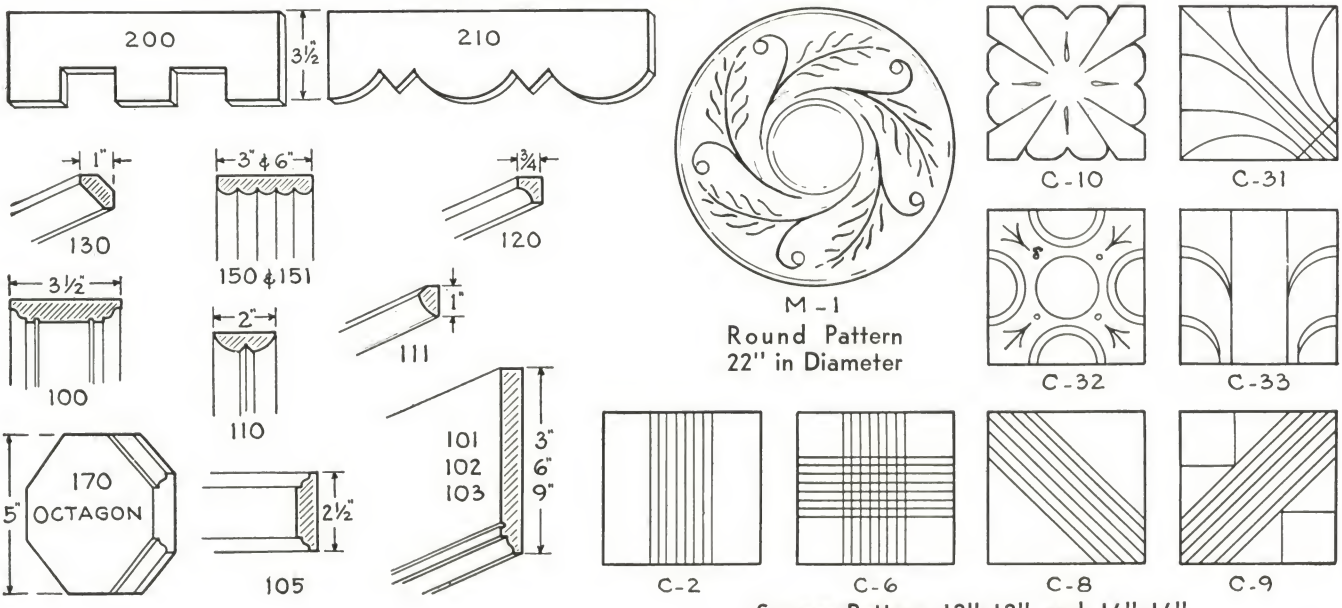
(4g) **Nailing Over Wood Backing (Continuous or Furring Strips)**—Space nails 6 in. apart wherever possible and at each corner, keeping back 3/8 in. from bevel. Drive nails at an angle and set flush or just below the surface of Celotex.

Adhesives

Celotex Plastic Adhesive—a **heavy bodied** waterproof adhesive for use in applying Celotex to rough or smooth surfaces, with or without supplementary nailing.

Celotex Alcohol Base Adhesive—a **light bodied** waterproof adhesive for use in applying Celotex to smooth surfaces in conjunction with supplementary nailing.

CELOTEX MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS



THE DECORATION OF CELOTEX

Plastic Paints, Staining, Painting, Papering, Etc.

Note: For complete information on the decoration of Celotex, Celotex Panel Board, and Celotex Hard Board, ask for Technical Notes 3, 8, 43 and 44.

(1) Water Paints

Calcimines and water paints should be applied directly to unsized Celotex though calcimine may also be applied to varnish-sized Celotex to facilitate removal by washing.

Water paints of the casein base class are increasing in popularity, because they are economical, they give good covering capacity and present a pleasing flat or semi-flat appearance. These paints are washable to a certain degree but not quite as much so as oil or varnish paints.

A single coat of good casein base water paints such as Sunflex, Rayolite, Luminall and Kameo will give very good coverage on Celotex, although two coats are recommended. Some of these paints are available tinted in a variety of attractive pastel shades. Others can be tinted from the white by the addition of dry colors in accordance with manufacturers' directions.

(2) Stains

Stains may be used where the natural color of the Celotex is to be modified without destroying the Celotex texture and where its acoustical absorption properties are of importance. While a variety of stains are available, glue stains give the best results on Celotex. A satisfactory glue stain may be made by dissolving 1/2 lb. of flake or ground glue in a gallon of boiling water. After the glue has been thoroughly dissolved, dry color is added in amounts depending on the depth of tone required. The dry colors are best added by mixing them with a small amount of water, stirring to a thin paste which is more easily taken up by the glue solution. Glue stains of this type must be used quite promptly after preparation. Preferably, they should be applied while they are still warm. Alcohol stains are not recommended —they dry too rapidly, leaving unavoidable brush marks.

(3) Oil or Varnish Paints

Celotex must be properly sized before application of Oil or Varnish Paints. A satisfactory glue size may be made by dissolving 1 1/2 lbs. of chip or flake glue to a gallon of boiling water. The following prepared oil or varnish sizes have the advantage that they may be obtained ready mixed and properly proportioned for direct application to Celotex.

NAME	MANUFACTURER	CITY
Primer for Celotex	Devoe & Raynolds	New York City
Compo Seal	E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.	Wilmington, Del.
Special Primer No. 44	The Glidden Company	Chicago, Ill.
Fill-Coat	Benjamin Moore & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Peel-Kill Pigment Primer No. 7851	Marietta Paint & Varnish Co.	Marietta, Ohio
Nepto-Seal	The Lowe Brothers Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Plasco Primer-Sealer	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tri-Seal	Sherwin-Williams Co.	Cleveland, Ohio

The best results are obtained if the Celotex is sanded lightly after the size coat has dried thoroughly.

(4) Plastic Paint and Wall Coverings

Preparing Joints—Before applying plastic paint or wall coverings, reinforce all joints according to instructions in Application No. 3 —paragraph (3f) on Covering Joints, page 8.

Plastic Paints—The rough Celotex surface is recommended. Plastic paints are thick paints which can be textured by manipulating the brush or various tools to produce various textures and effects. They are divided into two groups—those prepared by the addition of water to a powder and those having a linseed oil base furnished prepared ready for use. Water base plastic paints (unless excessively alkaline) can be applied directly to unsized Celotex. Size Celotex for oil base plastic paints.

Wall Coverings—Use the smooth side of Celotex for applications of wall coverings. In addition to wall papers, canvas, fabrics such as Sanitas, leathers, and even thin plywoods and thin metal sheets may be applied. Wall paper may be applied over a lining paper if desired. If special requirements must be met, follow the manufacturer's standard recommended method of procedure.

(5) Stencil Decoration

Where a light touch of color is desired or where a means of accenting a design is sought, stencils are recommended. Border stencils are particularly attractive on Celotex interiors, and are approved by leading decorators.

Stencil designs may be cut in oil paper or metal. They are held in position by hand or by thumb tacks while the color is applied with a stiff stencil brush. Colors ground in Japan are recommended. The Japan color paint should be thinned to the desired consistency with a mixture of six parts turpentine, three parts linseed oil, one part Japan drier. Stencils may be obtained locally. A booklet of attractive stencil designs may be obtained from the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., for 10 cents, while the stencils themselves cost 15 cents each.

Celotex Building Board with chromium metal mouldings on walls. Celotex Tile Board with Celotex Ornaments on ceiling.

CELOTEX ROOF INSULATION

General Information and Suggestions

CELOTEX BRAND INSULATING CANE BOARD

Celotex Roof Insulation is especially designed for the insulation of roofs under built-up roofing, slate or tile roofs. It provides a highly desirable surface for mopping with asphalt or pitch. The firm support provided for the roof covering by Celotex Roof Insulation guards the finished roof surface from damage by mechanical abrasion or traffic.

In order to obtain the best results, the following supplementary directions covering work to be done by contractors other than the roofer should be considered in preparing the architect's specifications.

• SHEET METAL WORK

Roof insulation warrants the installation of the very best type of flashing construction. It is important that insulation be protected from the elements.

Where skylight curbs, monitor curbs, saw-tooth curbs or the like are to be flashed, it is important that a condensation drip pan flashing of metal be provided under the sill of the sash frame, in order to expel any moisture that may form on the back of the glass, thus protecting the roofing and the underlying layers of insulation.

At all exposed eaves it is important that metal eave strips be extended down over the edges of the roof boarding and securely fastened in place and provided with a drip that will expel all the drainage water.

Where hanging gutters are used, it is recommended that the gutter be furnished in a complete unit provided with roof flange, gravel stop (if roof surface is of gravel or slag), and the entire girth of the gutter formed in one continuous sheet of metal, properly hung with roof brackets.

All types of vents, outlets, drains, scuppers and the like, should be properly flashed and installed in a substantial, workmanlike manner.

Where large or heavy ventilators or standpipes or louvres are installed, they should be securely anchored to the underlying roof deck and should not depend for fastening upon the insulation.

• WOOD NAILING STRIPS

Where sheet metal flashing aprons and flanges of any nature are used, it will be found of advantage to apply a wood nailing strip the full thickness of the insulation, and 1 in. wider than the aprons to serve as a nailing base for such aprons and flanges. This nailing strip should be rigidly secured to the roof deck with nails, lag bolts, expansion bolts, or similar means of attachment.

• SLATE AND TILE WORK

Celotex Roof Insulation constitutes an exceptionally fine medium for the insulation of slate and tile roofs.

The application of the Celotex Roof Insulation can be handled very satisfactorily by the slate and tile contractor. Care should be exercised, however, in the application of both slate and tile to fasten the joints securely to the underlying roof deck.

The Application of Celotex Roof Insulation Board on the Naval Armory, Chicago, Illinois.

• CONCRETE WORK

Where a roof deck is of concrete, it is important that the roof be uniformly graded and that the surface be finished smooth and level and free from depressions. The concrete should be dry before the insulation layer is applied. It is also suggested that a nailing block be embedded in the concrete deck along all wall lines in order to permit nailing of the Celotex Roof Insulation at these points.

• CANT STRIPS

Wherever cant strips are provided along the wall line, the Celotex Roof Insulation should first be installed over the roof deck surface and the cant strips applied over the Celotex Roof Insulation layers. This also applies on sawtooth curbs, monitor curbs, and the like, where cant pieces are installed.

• IMPROVED APPLICATION SUGGESTIONS

Under conditions of unusual severity, and as an added point of quality in roof insulation work, the following suggestions are advanced.

Seal Course—A seal course consisting of one layer of 14-lb. saturated felt, lapped 2 in. and mopped to the deck (or mopped over rosin sized sheathing nailed to wood deck), prior to the application of the Roof Insulation, permits sealing in of the roof shortly after the roof deck is completed, thus protecting the interior of the building from the weather. By sealing the roof at this time, it is not necessary that the contractor immediately proceed with laying of the insulation and roofing, hence the roofing contractor may select weather most favorable to roofing work, and may be the last trade to work upon the roof, thereby preventing possible damage to the roofing from other trades.

Vapor Cut-off—When high humidities prevail under wood roof decks or steel decks, it is essential that a *vapor-proofing course* be applied over the decks prior to the application of the insulation. This course is heavier than the seal course mentioned above, and is described in detail under section of the Roof Insulation Specifications following.

Water Cut-off—Water cut-offs consist of strips of saturated roofing felt 8 to 10 in. wide, stuck in bitumen to the roof, carried over the edge of the insulation, and stuck to the top surface of the insulation. By installing these water cut-offs approximately 24 in. from and parallel to all vertical walls, such as parapets, pent-houses, skylight curbs, etc., and by dividing the balance of the roof area into rectangular areas approximately 30 ft. on a side, each such area of insulation is thus isolated from adjoining areas. This protection is particularly suggested where high humidities are constantly maintained beneath the deck.

CELOTEX ROOF INSULATION—SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(1) Insulating Material

Insulation shall be **(specify)** thick Celotex Roof Insulation (Ferox Treated) laid in **(one) (two)** layer**(s)**. Boards shall be 22 in. wide x 47 in. long. Celotex shall be kept dry before, during, and after application.

The following roof areas shall be insulated:

Note: List and locate. If more than one thickness of insulation is required on various roof areas, list and locate each separately.

(2) General

Only as much Celotex shall be laid over the roof area as can be covered by the finished roofing in any one day. Lay the Celotex in **(one) (two)** layer**(s)** over the entire roof area. Adjoining edges of the boards shall be brought to a moderate contact but shall not be forced into place. Where the roof meets vertical surfaces, such as parapets, penthouses, etc., the boards shall be cut in a neat, workmanlike manner to insure proper joining without forcing. Boards shall be laid in parallel courses with end joints in each course breaking with those of adjoining courses.

Where insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

APPLICATION No. 1 — OVER WOOD ROOF DECKS

Note: This specification applies to insulation against heat loss and to protect against top story excessive summer heat. Where prevention of condensation is required, use Application No. 2.

(3) Roof Deck

The surface of the roof deck shall be broomed clean, free from dirt, loose material, and thoroughly dry. All loose or springy boards shall be properly nailed before insulation is laid.

(4) Building Paper

Note: Use this clause only in case the insulation is laid in one layer.

The entire roof area shall be covered with two (2) plies (lapped half) rosin sized building paper or coated felt. Nail sufficiently to hold in place until the insulation is laid over it.

(5) Application of Insulation

(5a) Nails—Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the insulation and penetrate the wood roof deck at least 1 in.

(5b) Nailing—Space nails 12 in. apart o. c. Each board shall be secured in place by nailing along each edge and staggered along the longitudinal center line.

Nailing of two (2) layer insulation shall be through the second or top layer only.

APPLICATION No. 2 — OVER WOOD ROOF DECKS WHERE HIGH HUMIDITIES ARE MAINTAINED

Note: This specification applies where high humidities are maintained and prevention of condensation is necessary. Where this condition does not exist, use Application No. 1.

(6) Roof Deck

The surface of the roof deck shall be broomed clean, free from dirt, loose material, and thoroughly dry. All loose or springy boards shall be properly nailed before insulation is laid.

(7) Vapor Cut-off

Note: Include over entire roof area in conjunction with roof insulation on wood roof decks over rooms carrying high manufactured or incidental humidities. Select one of the two types specified below—select also, dependent on the type of finished roofing specified, pitch or asphalt.

(7a) Over the wood roof deck first lay a layer of coated (rosin sized) building paper lapped 2 in. at joints and nailed sufficiently to hold in position. Over the coated building paper lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 14 lb. saturated roofing felt. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin-capped, galvanized, barbed roofiing nails spaced 12 in. o.c. All laps shall be mopped back 12 in. with hot **(coal tar pitch) (asphalt)**. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

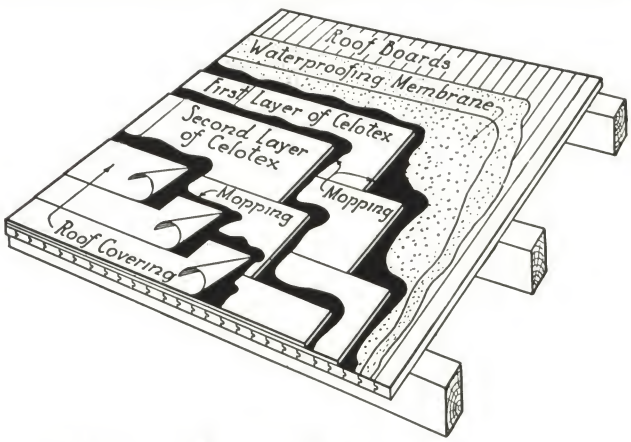
(7b) Over the wood roof deck lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 34 lbs. per square prepared asphalt roofing having one side coated. Lay coated side down. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin-capped, galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12 in. o.c. All laps shall be mopped back 12 in. with hot asphalt. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

(7c) Wrap the vapor cut-off around edge and mop back 6 in. on top of insulation at walls, skylight curbs, and under monitor skylight sash.

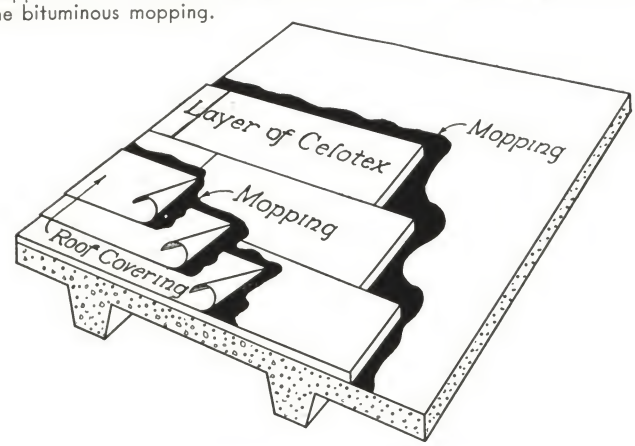
(8) Application of Insulation

Mop the exposed vapor cut-off felt liberally with hot **(coal tar pitch) (asphalt)**. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board firmly in the bituminous mopping.

(8a) Two Layer Insulation—Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally with hot **(coal tar pitch) (asphalt)**. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.



WOOD ROOF DECK



CONCRETE ROOF DECK

APPLICATION No. 3—OVER CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND UNIT TILE

Note: Where high humidities are maintained use vapor cut-off as in paragraph (12).

(9) Roof Deck

(9a) General—The surface of the roof deck shall be reasonably smooth without depressions, broomed clean, free from dirt and loose material, and thoroughly dry.

(9b) Unit Tile Construction—The joints of all tiles shall be properly pointed up.

Note: Include (9b) where deck is of cement, gypsum, book or similar tile construction.

(10) Application of Insulation

(10a) Priming the Deck—Prime the deck with asphalt primer.

Note: Include priming if asphalt mopping and asphalt felt are used for seal course. If coal tar pitch and felt are used, no primer is necessary. Use a liberal coating of waterproof primer over gypsum decks.

(10b) Mopping the Deck—(*Mop the entire roof area*) (*Spot or strip mop the individual tiles or units*) with a coat of hot (*coal tar pitch*) (*asphalt*). Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board firmly in the bituminous mopping.

Note: If the deck is monolithic construction, (concrete, poured gypsum), the mopping shall be continuous. If the deck is of precast units (book tile, precast gypsum, concrete), coat the entire surface with a light and uniform mopping of asphalt; if coal tar pitch is used, spot or strip mop the individual units, keeping mopping back four inches from joints. Mop tile so as to prevent drippage.

(10c) Two Layer Insulation—Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally with hot (*coal tar pitch*) (*asphalt*). Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

APPLICATION No. 4 — OVER STEEL ROOF DECKS

(11) Roof Deck

The steel deck shall be securely anchored to the roof purlins and all joints shall be made rigid.

(12) Vapor Cut-off

Note: Include this seal course if the rooms beneath the roof carry high manufactured or incidental humidities.

Mop the entire roof area with a coat of hot asphalt. Over the mopping, while hot, lay two plies, lapped half, of 14-lb. saturated roofing felt. Wrap vapor cut-off around edges of insulation and mop back 6 in. at walls, skylight curbs and under monitor skylight sash. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

(13) Application of Insulation

Mop the deck (vapor cut-off) with a liberal coat of hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board firmly in the bituminous mopping.

(13a) Two Layer Insulation—Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally with hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

(13b) For Steep Decks—In addition to the mopping, each Celotex board shall be secured to the steel deck with three (3) bolts along the top.

APPLICATION No. 5 — OVER PITCHED WOOD OR NAILING CONCRETE — UNDER SLATE OR TILE ROOFING

(14) Roof Surface

The surface of the roof shall be broomed clean, free from dirt, loose material, and thoroughly dry.

(14a) All loose or springy boards shall be properly nailed before insulation is applied.

(14b) Nailing concrete shall be laid in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(15) Application of Insulation

(15a) Nails—Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the insulation and penetrate the (*wood*) (*nailing concrete*) roof deck at least 1 in.

(15b) Nailing—Space nails 12 in. apart o.c. Each board shall be secured in place by nailing along each edge and staggered along the longitudinal center line.

(16) Felt

Apply slater's felt in the usual manner over Celotex.

(17) Furring Strips

Note: When the type roofing requires it, apply wood furring strips over the felt and insulation, properly spaced to take the slate or tile roofing. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the insulation and penetrate the roof at least 1 in. Furring requirements are determined by type of roof deck and roofing.

CELOTEX FEROX INSULATING PROTECTION COURSE

• GENERAL

It is customary to protect bituminous floor waterproofing from damage by heavy traffic, and waterproofing on foundation walls from abrasion by back fill. Practically all construction specifications definitely require protection courses where waterproofing or dampproofing is used.

Celotex, Ferox treated against damage by dry rot and termites, meets the demand for an improved protection course, since it positively provides all of the factors requisite for thorough and permanent protection of the waterproofing treatment.

The Celotex Ferox Protection Course may be applied by the same contractor who applied the waterproofing treatment, thus avoiding divided responsibility. Its high insulating value serves to protect the underlying bitumen from the heat of the sun while work is in progress, thus preventing drippage and slipping of the membrane. Its light weight is an obvious advantage on vertical surfaces for it does not "drag" as do heavy materials, such as cement, mortar and mastic.

The application of the Celotex Ferox Insulating Protection Course immediately follows and becomes a part of the application of the waterproofing treatment. Subsequent operations can proceed immediately following application over waterproofing or dampproofing courses.

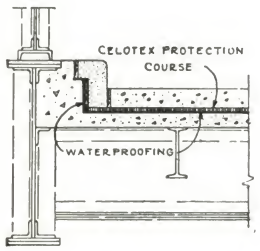
• APPLICATION

The ease with which Celotex Insulating Protection Courses can be applied assures good workmanship essential to satisfactory performance. Complicated operations are avoided, thus eliminating causes of damage to the waterproofing treatment.

Waterproofing or Dampproofing Treatment: Should be applied in the usual manner and in accord with established specifications. As the waterproofing treatment is given its final mopping, embed Celotex units promptly therein with joints broken and all edges in moderate contact. On vertical surfaces use a wooden mallet to procure overall contact—on horizontal surfaces press down on all units to insure intimate bond.

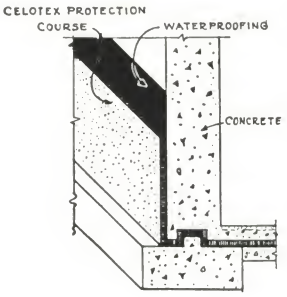
Mop Surfaces With Bitumen: After Celotex Insulating Protection Courses are in place, mop exposed surfaces with bitumen, filling all joints flush. Where floor areas are subject to sun or heat, dust the bitumen coating with sand or grits to prevent sticking under traffic, or preferably apply final bitumen coating just prior to laying of finished floor, if this is practical.

Back filling, laying of finished floor and other subsequent operations can immediately follow application of Celotex Insulating Protection Courses.



Above—Detail for Elevated Highways or Bridges. Celotex Ferox Insulating Protection Course over waterproofing.

Below—Detail for Outside Walls, Footings, etc. Celotex Ferox Insulating Protection Course over waterproofing. Outside application.



CELOTEX VAPORPROOFED LOW TEMPERATURE INSULATION

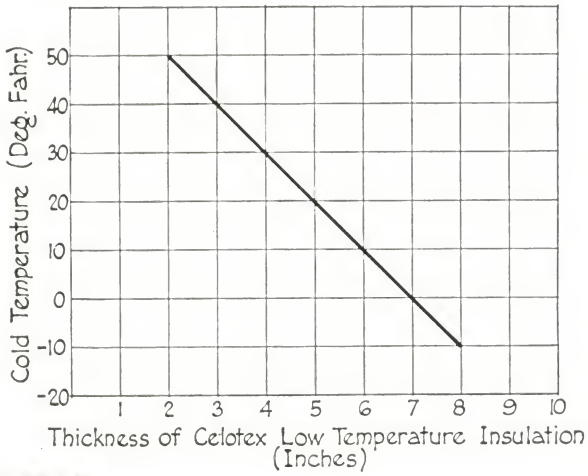
Protection against water vapor and moisture is essential in cold storage installations whether the material be fibrous, cellular, granular or of any other type of porosity. For years past efforts have been made to seal insulation during application with hot asphalt or plaster.

• FACTORY SEALED

Each unit of Celotex VLTI is **factory sealed** by a special process far more effective than hand-labor methods on the job — the installation receiving additional protection from the asphalt used in application. Furthermore, Celotex VLTI, like all Celotex Cane Fibre products is manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented) and therefore effectively resists damage by dry rot, fungus growth, and termites (White Ants).

IDAHO CANDY COMPANY, BOISE, IDAHO
Ice cream hardening room. Insulated with 8" Celotex VLTI applied in two 4" layers. Finished with asphalt emulsion and aluminum paint.

Because each block is isolated from every other block, should damage occur at a given point, moisture cannot be communicated throughout the insulated structure. With ordinary insulations, applied by usual methods, without the isolation of units, damage at a given point may diffuse water vapor and moisture throughout a considerable area. The high efficiency requirements of cold storage insulation are fully met by Celotex VLTI—this material having low conductivity, structural strength, resistance to damage and abuse and being readily applied. Its conductivity, based on Armour Institute tests, is 0.30 Btu. per hour, per square foot, per degree Fahrenheit, per inch thickness.



• SIZES

The standard size of Celotex VLTI is 18 in. x 36 in.; half-size blocks, 9 in. x 36 in. and 18 in. x 18 in., for breaking and staggering joints, are also available. Thicknesses: 1 in., 1½ in., 2 in., or any other multiple of ½ in.

METHODS OF APPLYING

CELOTEX VAPORPROOFED LOW TEMPERATURE INSULATION

The application of Celotex Vaporproofed Low Temperature Insulation follows generally established practices for applying cold storage insulations. Any exposed edges of blocks cut for fitting shall be resealed by (1) dipping in hot odorless asphalt, or (2) by means of a heavy coating of odorless asphalt plastic cement. Nails when required, shall be driven between joints of insulation blocks. Large-headed, galvanized or zinc-coated nails shall be used, driven through galvanized roofing caps when greater bearing surface seems desirable.

• CONCRETE CEILING

The surface of the ceiling shall be reasonably smooth, dry and clean, and shall be treated with an asphalt primer. Install nailing strips of the proper width and of the same full thickness as the first course of Celotex VLTI blocks. These nailing strips shall be spaced slightly more than 18 in. apart and shall be anchored to the concrete by means of expansion bolts. Stripping shall be treated with a wood preservative before applying.

The Celotex VLTI blocks shall be inserted between the wood stripping thus installed, a coating of asphalt being applied around all edges and on the upper surface.

If additional anchorage is necessary, this may be obtained by means of (1) a sufficient number of finishing nails started into the wood strips and bent over the face of the insulation blocks or (2) strap washers nailed to strips and extending over the face of insulation blocks to provide support.

If a second layer of Celotex VLTI blocks is to be installed, a coating of an adhesive asphalt shall be applied to one edge, one end and the upper surface of each of the blocks of the second layer, and the blocks applied directly against the first layer of insulation and the wood stripping, the joints of the second layer of insulation being run at right angles to the stripping. The second layer of blocks shall be additionally anchored by means of large-headed galvanized or zinc-coated nails driven between the joints of the second layer of blocks into the underlying wood stripping.

• FRAME WALLS AND CEILINGS

Celotex VLTI may be applied to frame walls by any of the following methods:

1. Two layers; first layer of Celotex VLTI blocks installed **against open studding** with stripping between blocks; second layer of blocks at right angles to first layer and held in place by means of large-headed nails driven between joints of second layer into wood strips. All joints of first and second layers shall be sealed with odorless asphalt.

2. One layer installed **against open studding** without stripping, blocks held in place by means of large-headed nails driven between joints of insulation into studding, all joints being sealed with odorless asphalt.

3. One or two layers installed **between studding** spaced the width or length of the Celotex VLTI blocks, all joints being sealed with odorless asphalt.

4. Two layers; first layer of blocks **between studding**, second layer **against face of studding** and held in place by means of large-headed nails driven between joints into studding. All joints shall be sealed with odorless asphalt.

5. Two layers, solid sheathing; **first layer between wood strips** and against sheathing; second layer at right angles to first layer and nailed between joints to wood strips, all joints being sealed with odorless asphalt.

6. One or two layers against solid sheathing **without stripping;** break joints; seal all joints with odorless asphalt; large-headed nails shall be driven between joints of both first and second layers into wood sheathing.

Similar methods may be used for applying insulation to frame ceilings.

• MASONRY WALLS

The surface of the walls shall be broomed clean of all dirt, dust and loose material. Any openings in the joints of the masonry and any cracks shall be properly pointed up. Rough, uneven walls shall be brought to a true, even flat surface by back-plastering. The surface of the walls shall be painted with two coats of an asphalt primer. The application of the Celotex VLTI blocks shall be started at the base of the wall or junction with the floor. Dip one flat side, one end and one edge of each insulation block in the molten asphalt, place the blocks in proper position against the wall, and press into place. (Note: Cold cut-back asphalt plastic cement may be used in place of the hot asphalt for bonding the insulation to the walls. Asphalt emulsions are not approved as adhesives). If additional positive anchorage is desirable, this may be obtained by means of nails driven through galvanized roofing washers through the vertical joints between the Celotex VLTI blocks into the wall. Blocks shall be laid in horizontal, staggered courses; proceed to the full height of the wall. The second course of blocks shall be applied in a manner similar to the first.

• SELF-SUSTAINING PARTITION

Erect temporary studding partition for staying first layer of insulation. The face of the studding against which the insulation is to be erected shall be level and shall provide a plane surface. The first layer of insulation blocks shall be applied in horizontal courses with staggered joints. The blocks shall be set up in hot asphalt applied to the edges. The second layer of blocks shall be applied against the first layer; dip one flat side, one end and one edge of each insulation block into the molten asphalt, place the block in proper position against the first layer of insulation and press into place. (Note: Cold, cut-back asphalt plastic cement may be used instead of hot asphalt). Break joints of the second layer of insulation with respect to the first layer; proceed to the full height of the partition. A Portland cement plaster finish shall be applied as directed under "Types of Finish" after which the temporary studding may be removed and a plaster or other type of finish applied to the other side of the partition.

• TYPES OF FINISH

The most common types of finish for Celotex VLTI are aluminum paint (applied directly to surface of blocks), asphalt emulsion (with or without aluminum finish), Celotex Panel Board, lumber and plaster. Where Portland cement plaster is applied to Celotex VLTI, a plaster bond shall be provided. On vertical surfaces, this may consist of grit or coarse sand imbedded in either hot asphalt or cold cut-back asphalt plastic cement applied to surface of blocks. Where Portland cement plaster is applied to ceilings, a metal lath reinforcing shall be used which may be attached to tie wires or to nailing strips between the Celotex VLTI blocks. Where a lumber finish is to be used, a wood nailing base, either over the blocks or between, shall be provided.

• CONCRETE FLOORS AND ROOFS

Floor shall be broomed clean, free from dirt and loose material and shall be reasonably smooth and dry. The floor shall be mopped with hot asphalt into which, while hot, shall be imbedded the first layer of Celotex VLTI blocks, with joints staggered. The surface of the first layer of blocks shall be mopped with hot asphalt into which, while hot, shall be imbedded the second layer of Celotex VLTI blocks, with joints offset with respect to the first layer. Over the surface of the second layer of blocks, apply a flood coat of hot asphalt. Provide concrete floor of the desired thickness in accordance with conventional practice.

Detailed specifications for any type of construction will be furnished upon request; also specifications for various types of walk-in coolers or refrigerators.

CANE TILE

Acousti-Celotex Cane Tile is a rigid block, perforated to increase and insure sound absorbing efficiency. The tile are finished complete. Efficiency of the installation is not dependent upon the precision of the installing mechanics.

MINERAL TILE

Acousti-Celotex Mineral Tile is a rigid block made of long fibred rock wool and perforated to increase and insure its sound absorbing efficiency. This product meets the requirements for an incombustible acoustical material.

TEN REASONS FOR SELECTING THIS PREFERRED SOUND ABSORBING MATERIAL

1. TYPES AND SIZES

Six different types of Acousti-Celotex, in standard sizes of 6x12 in., 12x12 in., and 12x24 in., cover the entire range of sound absorption needed for any type of acoustical job. On special order, other sizes for special requirements can be made.

2. INSTALLATION

Acousti-Celotex can be applied to any type of ceiling surface in new or old buildings.

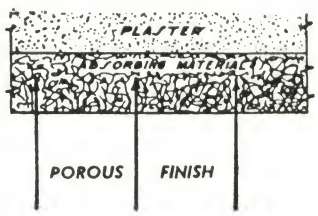
lions of square feet, in thousands of different jobs, have been installed. The material has been used repeatedly by the United States Government and by the largest firms in the country.

7. MAINTENANCE

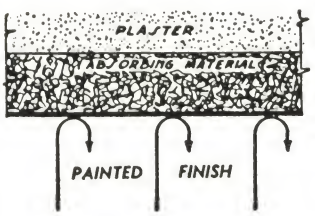
Acousti-Celotex is easily cleaned or painted without the necessity for special equipment. It is "maintenance foolproof."

The Paintability of ACOUSTI-CELOTEX gives you Permanent Sound Absorption

THE ACID TEST

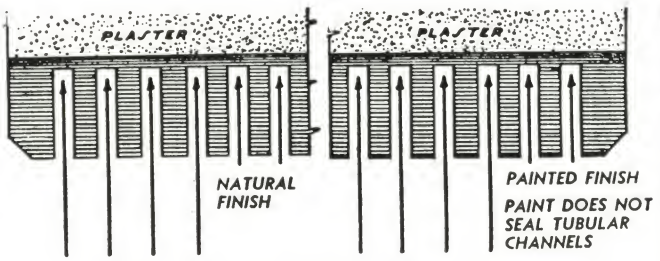


Sound penetrates material and is absorbed



Sound is repelled by painted impervious surface

Fig. 1. Effect of Paint on Porous Sound Absorbing Material



Sound easily enters perforations, painted or unpainted

Fig. 2. Effect of Paint on Acousti-Celotex

3. LIGHT REFLECTION

For the room with indirect lighting, a light-reflection value of up to .82 can be obtained with Acousti-Celotex.

4. DISTRIBUTION

Skilled contracting engineers in regional territories, with distribution facilities for the entire country, insure high-grade work.

5. PERMANENCE

Acousti-Celotex will last as long as the other materials in the building. **Because it is perforated, it can be repeatedly painted without destroying its acoustical efficiency. Special paints are not required.**

6. TIME TRIED

Acousti-Celotex has been used for over ten years. Mil-

8. DECORATION

Acousti-Celotex may be painted any color, or decorated, so that it will match any type of architectural interior.

9. THERMAL INSULATION

The thermal conductivity of Acousti-Celotex is approximately the same as Celotex insulation, 0.33 BTU. This becomes an added advantage of an Acousti-Celotex ceiling directly under a roof.

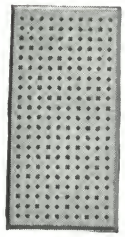
10. PREPAINTED ACOUSTI-CELOTEX

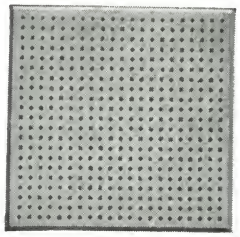
Prepainted Acousti-Celotex is now available. At the factory, a prepainted special hard finish surface is fabricated into Acousti-Celotex. Seventeen standard colors are available. This new "factory face" on Acousti-Celotex is a strong, durable, washable surface. It is the last word in acoustical material finish.

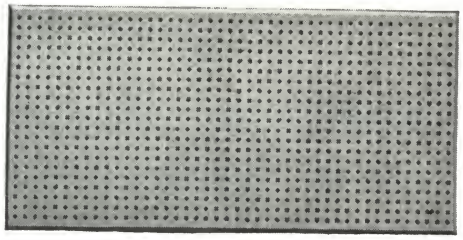
PAINTABLE PERMANENT
ACOUSTI-CELOTEX
TRADE MARK REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

SIZES AND TYPES OF ACOUSTI-CELOTEX

CANE FIBRE TILE


6"x12"


12"x12"


12"x24"

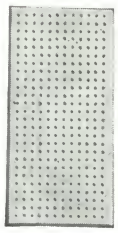

½" A

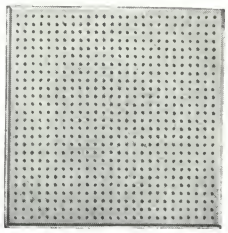

⅝" Single B

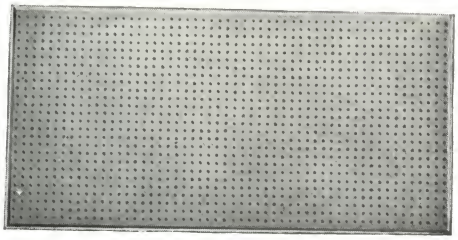

13/16" Double B


1¼" Triple B

MINERAL TILE


6"x12"


12"x12"


12"x24"


⅝" M1


1¼" M3

ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS

The following values have been determined in the Official Laboratories of the Acoustical Materials Association:

TYPE		Coefficients 128	256	512	1024	2048	*Noise Reduction Coefficient	Wt. (lbs.) sq. ft.
Cane Fibre Tile								
Type A	Cemented to plaster....	.12	.24	.36	.49	.60	.40	.69
Single B	Cemented to plaster....	.12	.24	.47	.73	.78	.55	.72
Single B	On 1"x2" furring, 12" o.c.	.23	.60	.55	.69	.65	.60	.68
Single B	Cemented to plaster.... Painted glue size, 4 coats Wall-hide paint, brush applied.	.12	.24	.48	.71	.80	.55	.80
Double B	Cemented to plaster....	.14	.35	.63	.83	.90	.70	.95
Triple B	Cemented to plaster....	.19	.41	.91	.92	.92	.80	1.37
Mineral Tile								
M1	Cemented to plaster....	.17	.29	.58	.82	.82	.65	1.43
M1	Cemented to plaster.... Painted glue size, 4 coats Wall-hide paint, brush applied.	.14	.24	.58	.93	.83	.65	1.53
M3	Cemented to plaster.....	.37	.51	.88	.80	.82	.75	2.34

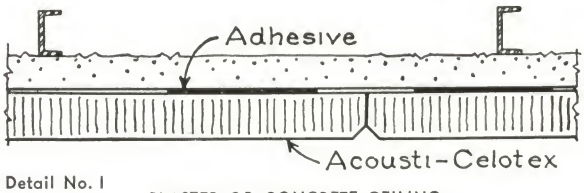
*The noise reduction coefficient is the average of the coefficients at frequencies from 256 to 2048 cycles inclusive, given to the nearest 5%. This average coefficient is recommended for use in comparing materials for noise quieting purposes as in offices, hospitals, banks, corridors, etc.

For auditorium treatment, attention should be directed to the coefficients at 512 cycles and other frequencies.

LIGHT REFLECTION

Material	Paint	Reflection in per cent	Authority
Cane Fibre Tile	White, lead and oil	68.0	National Lead Co.
Cane Fibre Tile	White, 2 coats Sunflex	77.0	Curtis Lighting, Inc.
Cane Fibre Tile	Cream, 2 coats lead and oil	65.0	Curtis Lighting, Inc.
Mineral Tile	White, 1 coat Sunflex	82.0	Curtis Lighting, Inc.

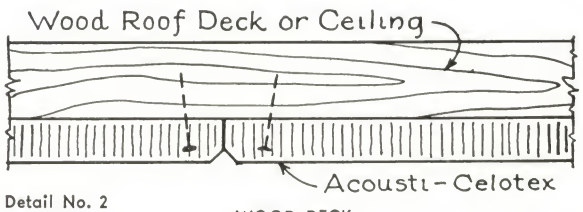
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



Detail No. 1

PLASTER OR CONCRETE CEILING

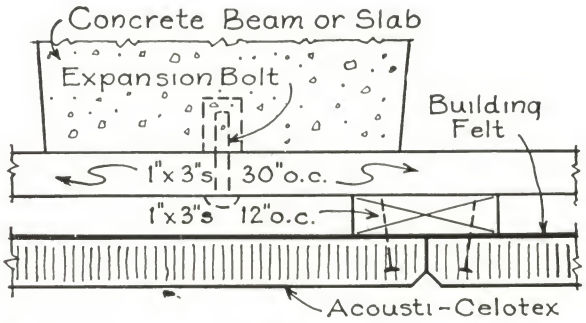
On plaster ceilings Acousti-Celotex is usually cemented (using an approved adhesive) and nailed directly to the plaster. If desired, Acousti-Celotex may be applied with a heavy bodied adhesive alone to plaster or flat concrete surfaces.



Detail No. 2

WOOD DECK

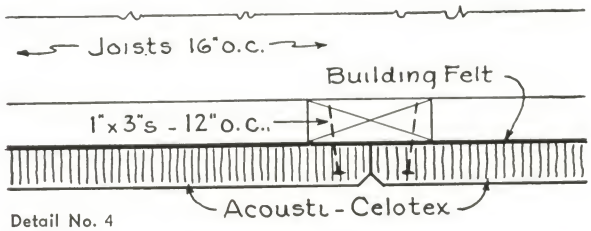
On ceilings of wood, as churches or gymnasiums having an exposed wood roof deck, Acousti-Celotex is nailed directly to deck.



Detail No. 3

WOOD FURRING

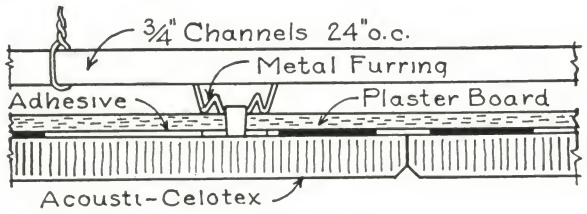
On concrete surfaces or surfaces where it is desired to furr down, 1x3-in. wood furring strips may be attached to the concrete with expansion plugs, and Acousti-Celotex is nailed to the furring strips. Ordinarily, a first course of strips 30 in. o. c. is used, to which is nailed a second course 12 in. o. c. to receive 12x12-in. tiles. A backing of building felt is used directly behind Acousti-Celotex to prevent "breathing" between joints.



Detail No. 4

WOOD FURRING ON JOISTS

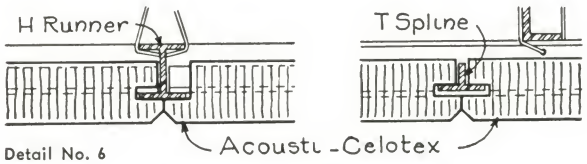
Acousti-Celotex may be applied over exposed wood joists by means of furring strip as shown.



Detail No. 5

PLASTER BOARD CEILING

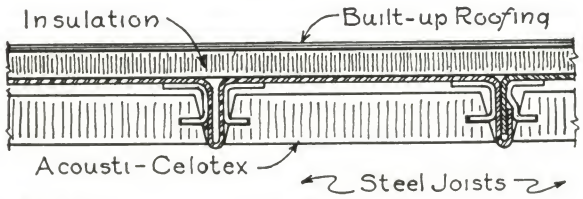
Where a suspended ceiling of lighter and cheaper construction than metal lath and plaster is desired. Acousti-Celotex may be directly fastened to gypsum board held by special suspended plaster board systems.



Detail No. 6

METAL SUSPENSION

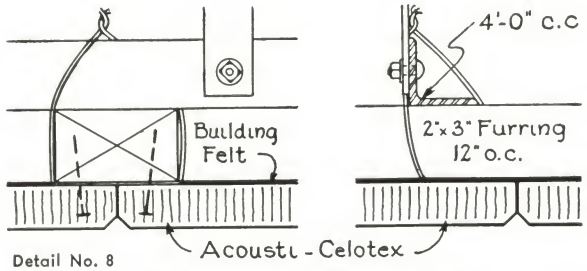
Where it is desired to use the Acousti-Celotex as the suspended ceiling by itself, the Celotex metal suspension system may be used, as shown above. Details of this type of construction are available on request.



Detail No. 7

STEEL DECK

Acousti-Celotex Cane Fibre Tile may also be used in combination with steel roof decks to give a combined acoustical ceiling and steel roof deck having high heat insulating qualities. The Acousti-Celotex has the same heat insulating value as an equal thickness of Celotex. The Acousti-Celotex is cut to fit the steel deck, and fabricated before erection.

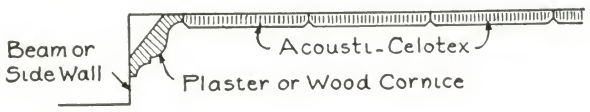


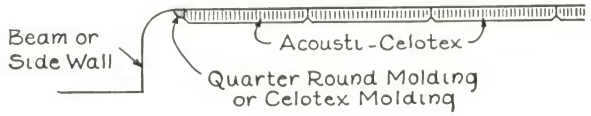
Detail No. 8

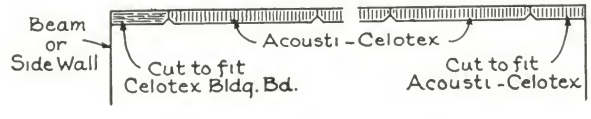
WOOD FURRING ON METAL CHANNEL

Acousti-Celotex may be used as a suspended ceiling by itself in conjunction with wood and metal furring erected as shown.

Suggested Methods of Finishing Acousti-Celotex Ceilings at Vertical Breaks—Walls or Beams







PREPAINTED ACOUSTI-CELOTEX

In response to the demand, Prepainted Acousti-Celotex is now available!

A special process is used in applying the base for the prepainting. This base "under coater" is a very smooth, strong and durable surface. Standard flat oil paints (enamel if desired) are then applied to the base finish. The finished surface has been described as "smooth as finished wood trim." It is a truly washable surface. Any one of seventeen different colors may be selected from the color chart on prepainted Acousti-Celotex.

This new "factory face" on Acousti-Celotex, is a combination of paint products long recognized in the painting industry as **permanent, washable,** and **durable.** The special smoothing process employed in applying these products enhances their established value.

As is the case with standard Acousti-Celotex, prepainted Acousti-Celotex may be re-painted any number of times after it is installed and there is no loss in sound absorption.

There is no "or equal" to Acousti-Celotex in the matter of painting, for it has proven in the laboratory and in the field that it is the only material in the acoustical field which can be painted with as much paint—oil paints too—or as many times and still not lose its absorptivity or acoustical value.

SPECIFICATIONS — Acoustical Treatment

The following points should be included and adequately covered in the acoustical specifications, to insure clarity and fidelity by the acoustical bidders.

● SCOPE OF WORK

The general standard paragraph for this heading usually refers to A. I. A. standard practice for sub-contractors, and in addition carries a sentence somewhat as follows: "Work included under this heading consists of furnishing of all materials and equipment, and performing all labor necessary to complete the installation of acoustical tile in the (name rooms and areas in rooms to be treated) as designated on the plans and called for in the schedule of surfaces, all in the manner herein specified."

● METHOD OF INSTALLATION

The surfaces to which the acoustical contractor must apply the acoustical tile should be described for they are a controlling factor in specifying the method of installing the acoustical tile. (Note: See construction details No. 1 to No. 8 for methods of installing Acousti-Celotex to the various receiving surfaces.) The most popular method of installation is described in construction detail No. 1. The descriptions under each of the construction details may well serve as a guide in specifying the method of installation of Acousti-Celotex for the respective types of construction.

● MATERIAL

The specification of the acoustical material or materials acceptable may be accomplished in more than one way, of course. In this connection, there are two important factors:

(a) **The sound-absorbing coefficient of the material,** which may be designated by specifying the 512 cycle value desired; or, on noise quieting problems such as offices, hospital and school corridors, etc., by specifying the "noise reduction" coefficient desired. (Note: See technical page for the sound-absorption values of the six different types of Acousti-Celotex.) Values as given by the Acoustical Materials Association are recognized as standard in the acoustical industry.

(b) **The practicability of the material:** that is, does the material lend itself to practical installation methods and is the material, above all things, a product that can be maintained over a period of years without having maintenance procedure reduce the original sound-absorbing value of the product. The acoustical ceiling in a building will be repainted as frequently as the other interior surfaces, so the practical acoustical material is the one which will receive repeated painting without losing its absorptivity. The architect is assured of this protection for himself and his client if this sentence is inserted: "The acoustical material shall be of such a nature that it can be brush-painted with at least a prime coat and four coats of oil paint, after installation, without reduction in acoustical value. Bidders must submit laboratory test data and a list of at least ten installations substantiating this characteristic in the product they propose to furnish." It is well to keep in mind, that a factory prepainted product does not necessarily mean that such a product will stand painting after installation.

● PATTERNS

If a tile pattern is desired, the description of the pattern should be given as well as the sizes of the tiles to be used.

● SCAFFOLDING

The usual order is to specify that scaffolding will be furnished by the general contractor.

● PAINTING

Painting of the acoustical material may be included in the Painting Specification, or factory prepainted material may be specified.

● SAMPLES

The following standard paragraph is suggested:

"Samples of the proposed acoustical material, finished and/or painted, as specified under 'painting,' with test data, must be submitted to the Architect for approval before award by the General Contractor."

SHORT SPECIFICATION

Many times a short form of specification is advisable. **Example:** "The acoustical contractor shall furnish and install Type Single B Acousti-Celotex (Note: See page (number) for different types of Acousti-Celotex) cemented to the brown coat of plaster. The size of the tile shall be 12 x 12 in., installed in a broken joint pattern."

(The Celotex Corporation and the Acousti-Celotex Contracting Engineer will gladly furnish additional information on specific jobs at specification writing time.)

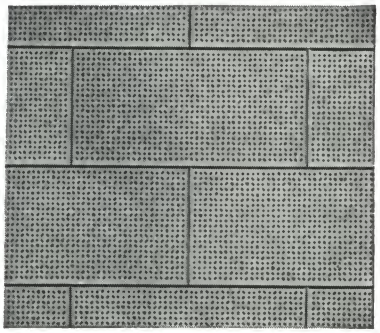
Attention!

We expected to announce in this issue of Sweet's, further and additional improvements in Acousti-Celotex. The research and field tests have not quite been completed on these new developments, however.

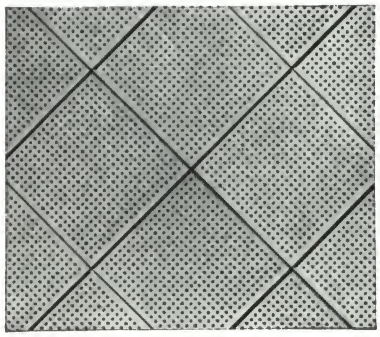
This new data and information will be available early in 1936. Upon release, it will be furnished gladly by

ACOUSTI-CELOTEX CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
or THE CELOTEX CORPORATION

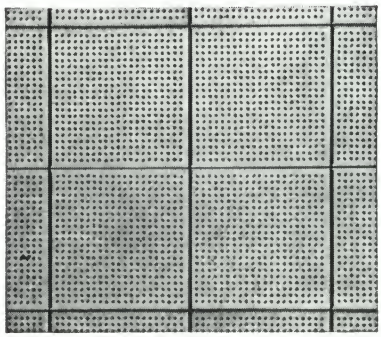
Seven Typical Patterns in which Acousti-Celotex May Be Applied



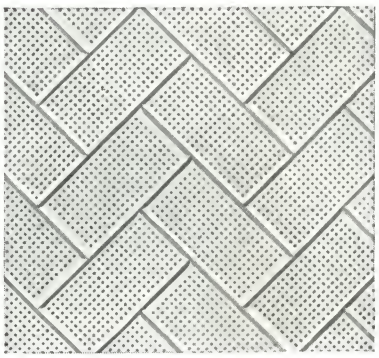
ASHLAR



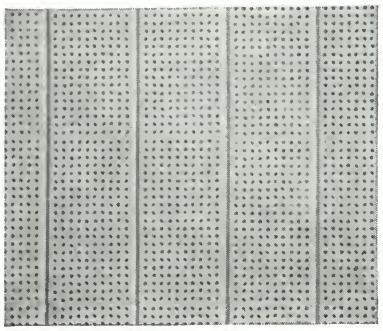
DIAMOND



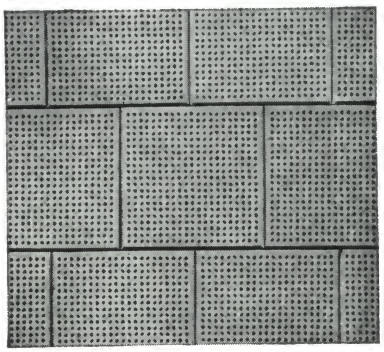
SQUARE



HERRINGBONE



PLANK



BROKEN JOINT

● APPLICATION TO CURVED SURFACES

The sizes of Acousti-Celotex tile facilitate installation on curved surfaces, as arches and groined ceilings.

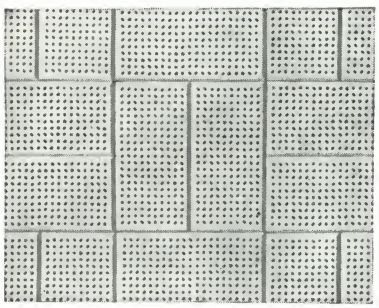
The tile may be kerfed on the back to take sharp curves, down to a radius of approximately 6 ft.

● DISTRIBUTION

Celotex Acoustical Products are sold by carefully selected Acousti-Celotex Contracting Engineers. With their organizations of competent acoustical engineers, salesmen, and application mechanics in each territory, the most efficient and economical use of the products is assured.

● TIME TRIED

Acousti-Celotex is **not** a new material or an **experiment. Millions** of square feet have been installed in almost every conceivable type of room, in all parts of the world and under extreme conditions of every character. An **architect** is **assured** of **satisfactory** results in specifying Acousti-Celotex, as it has successfully stood the test of time, and the experience gained by The Celotex Corporation enables it to completely handle acoustical problems of any character.



BASKET WEAVE

FEROX PROCESS
(Patented)

By a new exclusive process, all Acousti-Celotex Cane Fibre Tile is Ferox treated. The Ferox process is a proven method whereby the individual fibres, in their wet state and before their formation into tile, are coated with a chemical complex which is toxic to fungi, termites, (white ants) and other cellulose destroying organisms. The physical properties of the Celotex are in no way affected and the material is made permanently resistant to decay.

Acousti-Celotex is **not sold indiscriminately,** but only by authorized Acousti-Celotex Contracting Engineers who must maintain thoroughly competent and responsible organizations.

There are no "yearly models" of Acousti-Celotex. Because of the patented perforations—size, depth and number—Acousti-Celotex is a proven form of permanent sound absorption. Painting, regardless of the type of paint used, does not reduce its efficiency.

CELOTEX

BRAND

INSULATING CANE BOARD

REG U S PAT OFF

BUILDS · INSULATES · DECORATES

SUBDUES NOISE